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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 27, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Some of the small and timid shop keepers in New York have been refusing to receive silver dollars unless at 40 per cent discount.

The shortage of hay and forage crops in France will create a large demand for crops raised in America, probably $100,000,000 worth.

According to a statement lately put forward at the London Mansion House, the city of London drinks every year 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquor, 8,000,000 gallons of wine and 4,500,000 gallons of spirits.

The Grand Excampment of Odd Fellows of North Carolina met in annual session in Raleigh last week. They have twenty Encampments in the state. The next annual session will be held in this city.

The Duke of Bedford, one of the richest and most unpopular of London landlords, has refused to renew the lease of the Drury Lane theatre, London. Therefore, after an existence of 266 years, the theatre will be demolished.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,759,431 bales, of which 2,274,293 bales are American, against 3,158,248 and 2,605,048 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 6,901 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 10,488 bales. Crop in sight 6,474,502 bales.

The historic English estate known as "The Oaks," recently put up for sale at auction, was once the property of Gen. Burgoyne, whose ame is fresh in the memory of every Ameri can patriot. Gen. Burgoyne was rather fonder of literary than of military pursuits, and while he lived on the estate he wrote a play, "The Maid of the Oaks," that became popular at the Old Drury Theatre in London.

It seems that the Aberdeen and West End Railroad Company, says the Sanford Express, is about to get into a big law suit. Certain parties along the line of the said road who lost much valuable timber by the destructive fire last spring, have entered suit against the road for damages. The plaintiffs charge that the fire started from the engine of that road. The case will of course go to the Supreme Court for a hearing and will attract no little attention.

The Railway commission, which, under the law, is given jurisdiction of telephone companies, has fixed the following tariff of rentals annually as the standard: business telephones, $60 within city limits; three parties in same circuit, $40; residences, $40; where there is telephone at place of business, three parties on same circuit, $30; $6 to be added where there is no business telephone. Each fourth of a mile of wire for extra distances, $5; annual charge for use of toll line, 5 cents each five minutes in city limits; 16 cents for 10 miles; 25 cents for 25 miles.

In Chicago last week James J. Corbett and Parson Davies, the manager for the Peter Jackson, signed articles for a fight between Corbett and Jackson, to come off in June, 1894. The fight is to be for the largest purse obtainable and a side bet of $2,000, the winner to take everything. The men will put up $1,000 forfeit and are to put up $1,500 additional three months from date, $2,500 six months from date and the remaining $5,000 three months from the fight.

The cold-blooded business of amending broken fortunes, says the N. Y. World, by marrying rich American girls is now a recognized industry in England. The Spectator says of the losses in speculative investments that "business goes badly for a class, that is all; and the sufferers must marry Americans, or get out of the scrape in any other less attractive way they can find." Light-headed American heiresses, whose silly pride is flattered by the attentions of titled Englishmen, ought to make a note of this and ask in advance how much they will be expected to "put up" to help the crippled speculators out of their scrape.

Chicago has hoisted the original American flag that John Paul Jones flew at the masthead of the Bon Homme Richard, the frigate the French presented to the original thirteen colonies and named in honor of Dr. Franklin. We take it that the flag hoisted was the identical bunting that witnessed the most glorious action known to our naval annals—the battle between the Richard and the Serapis, resulting in the capture of the Serapis and the sinking of the Richard. After the battle had progressed some time, and many of the Richard's guns had dismounted and the shipwas in a lamentable condition, the Serapis being scarcely injured up to that time, the English Captain hailed Jones with the demand: "Have you struck your colors?" The heroic answer was: "I have not yet begun the fight." That was about sundown. After midnight the Serapis struck her colors, but not until her Captain was slain and her crew driven below. It was the hand of Jones himself that hauled down the British flag.

The exports of merchandise, says the News and Observer, from this country for the year ending June 30, 1892, were $1,030,000,000; and the imports for the same year were $827,000,000, the difference being that we sent out $200,000,000 more of cotton, wheat, provisions, &c., than we imported silks. satins, &c. But notwithstanding that balance in our favor, as to merchandise, we sent out $83,000,000 of gold and silver and imported only $69,000,000; so in addition to $200,000,000 of produce, we had an excess of $16,000,000 of precious metals to our credit abroad. Such was that year's transactions.

The next year ending June 30, 1893, shows different figures. We sent out only $847,000,000 of products, and got back $941,000,000, making a difference against us of $94,000,000 in merchandise. The exports of precious metals were $149,000,000 while the imports were $149,000,000, making the net export of precious metals $105,000,000. It is the loss of the gold embraced in that amount that has interfered with the United States Treasury reserve fund. It thus appears that natural causes account for the exportation of gold, and there is but little reason to lay that trouble to the Sherman law.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Comptroller of the Currency telegraphs the bank examiner at Den ver that he will do all in his power to put the banks on their feet again. ——The Flanders dry goods house of Denver has failed. ——Dr. Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, is awaiting anxiously for further news of the cholera in Naples.——Banks at Grand Junction and Colorado City, Col., have suspended. ——Four persons were killed in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the explosion of a can of Napthia. ——Another lot of Sumatra "wrappers" tobacco has been seized at Philadelphia for being imported under invoice of "fillers." ——A full meeting of the British Cabinet discussed the Franco-Siamese situation, and instructions to the British Minister at Paris were formulated and approved. ——The Chinese Government has decided to aid the Siamese in their war with France, and it is said that Russia has notified the French Government that she will uphold France on all her demands. England is waiting to see what France will do. ——Miss Winnie Davis is sick at Narragansett Pier. ——The Commissioners of Agriculture of the several Southern States, now in session in Atlanta, take steps to adopt uniform legislation in the South on the fertilizer question. ——The Security Trust Banking company of Nashua, N. H., has suspended. ——In the game of base ball last Thursday, Rocky Mount defeated Florence by a score of 8 to 1. ——Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., a famous distiller of Frankfort, Ky., has made an assignment. ——The Fall River Evening News says the mills of that place have got to shut down or either sell their goods at less than cost or borrow money at ruinous rates with which to pay their operatives. ——Fifteen hundred negroes and 500 whites met at Washington, Ga., Friday to hear Watson. The day passed off quietly. It had been reported that the Populists were to assemble prepared to make trouble. The authorities had made every preparation to put down any disturbance. ——Gen. John G. Walker late of the Confederate army died in Washington last week. ——The Atlanta people are looking for a duel between Dr. D. W. F. Westmoreland and D. W. Roundtree, Esq. They have denounced each other and have been arrested. ——The Augusta, Ga., section has been visited by severe electric storms, high winds and beating rains for the last week. ——A shortage of about $24,000 has been discovered in the New Orleans mint. ——A dividend of 50 per cent. has been declared upon the defunct Alabama National bank of Mobile. ——Attachments to the amount of $600,000 were issued against Henry L. Aldrich, of Providence, R. I. ——The Waumbeck cotton mills at Melton Mills, N. H., are to close down. ——The Westbrook gingham mills of Portland, Me., will shut down from July 29th to September 4th. ——Mayor Matthews, of Boston, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. ——The situation in the mining district of Kansas is growing serious. Fighting is looked for. ——The evidence is pretty conclusive that Cashier Dowling started the fire in the New Orleans mint to cover up a shortage. ——The Johnson County Savings bank, of Warrenburg, Mo., has suspended. ——The city of Paris brings the time of the westward trip down to six days, nine hours and thirty-seven minutes. ——Prosecuting attorney McComas has been indicted for playing poker in Huntington, W. Va. ——As the result of a long dispute, the trustees of the West Virginia University have dismissed all the professors. Some of them may be reinstated. ——In Atlanta last week an electric car jumped the track. A number of passengers were hurt and one was killed. ——Dr. Westmoreland and Attorney Roundtree, of Atlanta, were put under peace bonds of $5,000 and $3,000 respectively. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says that the country has stood wonderfully well the strain of the last week; that there has been a relaxation of the strain in the money market notwithstanding the many failures; that shrinkage in orders has closed many manufacturing establishments that there is a decreased distribution to consumers; that our exports are a little larger than a year ago, but our imports are also larger. There were 467 failures the past week against 168 last year. ——Bradstreet says at points South trade is either dull, quiet or unchanged, except at one or two places where it is a little better. ——A girl of 14 years was criminally assaulted by a man named Holly, who was captured and is in jail in West Virginia. ——The New York World publishes the replies received by telegraphic inquiries sent to the Governors and United Senators of all the States of the South and West in regard to the Sherman act and tariff legislation at the extra session of Congress. ——Yellow fever has broken out in Matzatlan, on the west coast of Mexico. ——A negro in Texas suspected of assaulting and murdering a young lady was rescued from a mob by officers of the law and taken to a distant part of the State. ——A new $300,000 Roman Catholic church at Long Island City was burned Friday, together with much other property. ——Mr. L. A. Rosafy, injured in the Ford theatre disaster has so far recovered as to be able to go on a visit to Northern New York. ——Hon. A. H. A. Williams is pushing his business so as to gain a few day rest at home before the opening of the extra session of Congress. ——Mr. Hill, brother of Rev. Dr. Hill, of Maxton, is temporarily private Secretary of Congressman Geo. D. Wise, of Virginia. ——The railway postal clerks kick against being made to run from Washington City to Charleston. ——A colored woman and two children were burned to death in a fire at Savannah, Ga. ——The Commercial bank of Milwaukee has filed a voluntary assignment. The assignee gave a bond of $1,200,000. ——The Traders bank of Tacoma, Wash., has suspended. ——Governor Jones, of Indian Territory, says the condemned Choctaws will be shot August 4th. ——Miss Bessie Stone, of Warrenton, Va., committed suicide with a pistol. ——Secretary Carlisle denies the statement that he told Capt. Fletcher, of Denver, that he and the President opposed the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. ——There are indications of a long strike of British miners. ——A call has been issued for a meeting in New York city to discuss the silver question and to appoint delegates to the Chicago meeting. ——The Citizens' bank of Jellico, Tenn., and the Union bank of Greeley, Col., have failed. ——The First National bank of Anthony, Kan., the State National bank of Vernon, Tex., and the Kentucky National bank of Louisville, have all closed their doors. ——France refuses to grant Siam an extension of time in which to reply to her ultimatum.

Former Extra Session.

The call issued by President Cleveland for an extra session is the twelfth proclamation of this character since the beginning of the country. Hr. Harry Smith, the assistant register of the treasury, has prepared the following sketch of the other sessions:

The first extra session called was by President John Adams to meet on May 15, 1797, in view of the suspension of diplomatic relations with France. It adjourned on July 10, the same year.

The second session assembled at the call of President Jefferson, and convened October 17, 1803, being called on account of trouble growing out of the session of Louisiana by Spain to France, adjourning March 27, 1804.

The next extra session was called by Mr. Jefferson, and convened October 26, 1807, having been made necessary by our disturbance with Great Britain.

The fourth extra session convened, in response to a proclamation by President Madison, on November 4, 1811, the call having been issued July 24. The meeting lasted until July 6, 1812, and was also made necessary by disturbed relations with Great Britain.

Mr. Madison called another session to convene September 19, 1814, the session lasting until March 3, 1815.

President Van Buren called the sixth extra session of Congress to convene September 4, 1837, a period of twenty-three years having elapsed since such action had been taken. It lasted forty-three days, and was called on account of the suspension of specie payment and the generally serious condition of the country's finances.

The seventh extra session was convened by President Harrison on May 31, 1841, the proclamation having been issued on the 17th of March as a result of the threatening condition of the country's finances and revenues. This case was perhaps more analogous to the present situation than any other extra session.

On the 21st of August, 1856, the eighth extra session, called by President Pierce, on account of a failure in the previous session to make appropriations for the army, as a result of the Kansas trouble. The Whigs, who had control of the House, had put a "rider" on the army bill forbidding the using of troops to enforce what was known as the Le Compton constitution, which caused the bill to fail. The extra session thus called lasted but nine days and the bill became a law without the "rider."

President Lincoln called the ninth session to meet on July 4, 1861, the cause being the insurrection in the Southern States. It lasted thirty-four days.

The tenth extra session was called by President Hayes for October 15, 1877, on account of the failure of the previous session to make appropriations for the army. The Democrats controlled the House and the Republicans the Senate, the latter refusing to agree to a "rider." so-called, in respect to the using of troops at the polls.

The last extra session was convened March 18, 1879, having been called by President Hayes by reason of the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments, as well as the army expenses.

The general idea that thirty days' notice is required to call an extra session together is erroneous. It was the practice in the early days of the country, when means of transportation and communication were slow, to give a notice of two or three months, but the Forty-third Congress was called on a notice of but three days, while an extra session called by President Hayes assembled on a notice of fourteen days.

Cabin John's Bridge.

Our excellent friend, Mr. W. W. Scott, late editor of the Lenoir Topic, who has been rewarded with an office at Washington in recognition of his able services in behalf of the Democratic party, thus pleasantly recalls an incident connected with the famous Cabin John's Bridge, near Washington, not generally known:

I was in great luck and accepted an invitation to join a picnic party of pleasant people gotten up by Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Welch, who are much esteemed winter residents of Lenoir, to spend the day at Cabin John's Bridge, about 12 miles from the Capitol. To Glen Ocho, a mile and a half from the bridge, one goes on the electric cars and from there to the bridge by carriage. The bridge is an immense stone structure built across Cabin John "Run," an insignificant little creek that would not dare to show beds with Zach's Fork, and is the largest stone arch in the world, being 105 feet high. The length of the span is 220 feet and of the bridge 450 feet. The building was commenced in 1853 and completed in 1864. The object the government had in constructing it was not to use it as a bridge but as a conduit, an aqueduct, to carry water from Great Falls on the Potomac, seven miles above, to Washington—the Washington water works. All along on top of the water-way to Washington is a splendid turnpike—the conduit road. What makes the bridge famous, besides its being unique as a piece of engineering, is a mutilated inscription carved upon its side, which reads as follows: "Begun A. D., 1853, President of the United States Franklin Pearce, Secretary of War ——; Building A. D., 1863, President of the United States Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War Simon Cameron." Previous to 1861 the only inscription on it was that between "Begun" and "Building" and the name of Jefferson Davis was carved in the blank place after "Secretary of War." Sometime in 1861 his name was chiseled out. The rest was added in 1863. What vandal did this piece of infamy has never been known, but he builded wiser than he knew, for whoever reads the inscription is curious to know why it was mutilated and Mr. Davis is at once recognized as the man whose genius contrived this wonderful piece of engineering, which Gen. M. C. Meigs, the practical engineer who superintended the building, at first pronounced impracticable. The "Run" or creek takes its name, tradition says, from an old hunter and fisherman named John who lived in a cabin on its banks over 100 years ago.

The High Tide at Gettysburg.

From the Boston Transcript.]

A cloud possessed the hollow field,
The gathering battle's smoky shield,
Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed,
And through the cloud some horsemen dashed,
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then at the brief command of Lee
Moved out that matchless infantry,
With Pickett leading grandly down
To rush against the roaring crown
Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns
A cry across the tumult runs,
The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods
And Chickamauga's solitudes,
The fierce South cheering on her sons.

Ah, how the withering tempest blew
Against the front of Pettigrew!
A kamsin wind that scorched and singed
Like that infernal flame that friuged
The British squares at Waterloo!

A thousand fell where Kemper led;
A thousand died where Garnett bled;
In blinding flame and strangling smoke
The remnant through the batteries broke
And crossed the works with Armistead.

"Once more in glory's van with me!"
Virginia cried to Tennessee,
"We two together, come what may,
Shall stand upon these works to-day,
The reddest day in history!"

Brave Tennessee! Reckless the way
Virginia heard her comrades say:
"Close round this rent and riddled rag!"
What time she set her battle flag
Amid the guns of Doubleday.

But who shall break the guards that wait
Before the awful face of Fate?
The tattered standards of the South
Were shrivelled at the cannon's mouth,
All all her hopes were desolate.

In vain the Tennessean set
His bravest 'gainst the bayonet!
In vain Virginia charged and raged,
A tigress in her wrath uncaged,
And all the hill was red and wet!

Above the bayonets, mixed and crossed,
Men saw a gray, gigantic ghost
Receding through the battle cloud,
And heard across the tempest loud
The death cry of a nation lost!

The brave went down! Without disgrace
They leaped to ruin's red embrace,
They only heard Fame's thunders wake,
And saw the dazzling seaburst break
In smiles on Glory's bloody face!

They fell, who lifted up a hand
And bade the sun in heaven to stand!
They smote and fell, who set the bars
Against the progress of the stars,
And stayed the march of Motherland!

They stood who saw the future come
On through the fight's delirium!
They smote and stood who held the hope
Of nations on that slippery slope
Amid the cheers of Christendom!

God lives! He forged the iron will
That clutched and held that trembling hill.
God lives and reigns! He built and lent
The heights for Freedom's battlement
Where floats her flag in triumph still!

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs,
The mighty Mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons!

Then and Now.

The Richmond Times recalls the fact that George Washington was the richest man in the United States at the time of his death, but his estate was valued at only $650,000. Sixty years later the civil war found us with a great deal of wealth in the country, but the very rich were the exceptions. Our wealth was in the hands of a great body of well-to-do people, and A. T. Stewart's fortune of $30,000,000 was regarded as phenomenal.

At the present time more than one-half of the wealth of the country is owned by 30,000 persons and corporations out of 65,000,000 people. It is evident that we have departed from the system under which we lived until 1860, and that our legislation has enabled a few favored persons to absorb more than one-half of the wealth of the nation at the expense of the masses.

It is easy to explain these conditions. Our protective tariff has levied taxes on the great body of the people for the benefit of a few manufacturers, and the national banking system gives the owners of the United States bonds a degree of credit denied to others. Our contemporary says: The protected monopolist adds to his outrageously swollen accumulations every time he sells a tin bucket to a poor working-man for double what that man ought to pay for it, and the capitalist with his United States bonds adds to his capital the usufruct of money that ought to be spread out amongst the people at large who have other property to bank on just as well suited to being the basis of banking as United States bonds.

Prior to 1860 we were an enormously wealthy people, but who were wealthy? The people at large were. Why was wealth then diffused amongst the people instead of being concentrated in a few hands? Because the currency of the people was the notes that their own local banks put out that stayed amongst the people for whose benefit they were issued. instead of going off to the money centers to afford accommodations to the rich, who lived there, leaving every one else without means to effect the ordinary exchanges of life.

It will be seen from this brief summary of the situation why the rich grow richer and why the poor grow poorer. While these causes continue in operation we may expect to see the rich increase their accumulations until they will own the whole country, and the masses will be reduced to serfdom. The only remedy is to get rid of the protective tariff and allow the people to make free use of the credit which they enjoyed during the first eighty years of the republic. This remedy can only come in the shape of the fulfillment of the pledges of the democratic platform. Until our party carries out its promises of tariff and financial reform the country will be hampered by the oppressive and unjust conditions saddled upon it be the republicans during the confusion and turmoil of civil war.

White stockings, after being discredited for about a double decade, are again in fashion. It may be of interest to state that they are said to bring out to the uttermost the rotundity and muscularity of the limb, and slender girls will bless them for that.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Home.

Philadelphia Times.]

Professor Thomas G. Harbeson, formerly of Union county, this State, sends from Asheville, North Carolina, to the Louisburg Chronicle a description of the estate which is being developed among the North Carolina mountains by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, one of the younger members of the New York family of that name. Mr. Vanderbilt is not yet 30 years of age, but he seems to be spending his money with an intelligence somewhat rare among men who have so much to spend, and his enterprise is suggestive of the period which, in view of the rapid increase of the population of the country, can not be very far distant when land in the United States must be very much more valuable than it is to-day.

Mr. Vanderbilt's tastes are said to run in the direction of art and letters. His North Carolina enterprise indicates that he represents a development in his family beyond the money acquiring stage. His first step was to purchase, besides several mountains, 18,000 acres of land along the French Broad and the Swananoa rivers. The next step in which he exhibited unusual intelligence in enjoying his opportunities was to restrain the natural temptation to carry out plans of his own and to employ the services of the greatest landscape artist in the country, Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, the creator of the World's Fair grounds. It is obvious that Mr. Olmstead's work in North Carolina must be very much more interesting and important than his work at Chicago, and that it calls for the existence of rarer faculties. So far sixty-five miles of macadam road have been constructed on Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. Seven hundred men are employed, their wages running from $1 per day to the salary of $12,000 paid to the overseer. Three years ago the work of transforming old fields, pastures and woodlands into a harmonious landscape began and Professor Harbeson, who has spent many days in studying the development of the place, is enthusiastic over the progress made. He says that Druid Hill Park, at Baltimore; Fairmount Park at Philadelphia; the Boston Garden and the Central Park of New York contain nothing that is comparable with several miles of the approach on the Vanderbilt estate, which is art of the highest kind, a combination of nature and the work of man so happily joined that the eye cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. Bowlders have been set in place, rhododendrons transplanted, and the whole is declared to be a poem in plants, trees and flowers, the longest poem ever made and one of the greatest.

A trained forester is setting out large plantations of forest trees. The Arboretum is declared to surpass already the famous Arnold Arboretum at Cambridge, and when completed will contain every tree, shrub and woody plant found in the world which is hardy to the climate. Ten miles of railroads have been constructed to transport materials about the estate. Vast extents of land, which a year or so ago were entirely unproductive, have been so changed by plowing, heavy manuring and green soiling that to-day Professor Harbeson says they are growing as fine crops as can be grown in the most fertile valleys of the Northern States. Lately Mr. Vanderbilt has added 20,000 acres for a hunting Park. There will be deer parks and lakes, and the house, which will cost about $5,000,000 it is said, will be the largest dwelling house in the world, and one of the world's most famous structures. Already by the introduction of mosses and vines at the bridges portions of the place have taken on the appearance of age and the appearance of newness has been overcome.

Country estates are not new to the United States. Wealthy Americans have indulged in such fancies before. Suburban places, country homes, farms are common enough in the lists of properties owned by rich residents of the great cities. A stock farm for the raising of cattle or horses often testifies to the owner's passion to make even his pleasures pay, or at least, produce a practical result. But Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprise is the first example of an American of great wealth undertaking to develop the beautiful on so magnificent a plan and with so much intelligence and without regard to any possible pecuniary return. In a way it will distinguish him from any American that ever lived, and it marks the beginning of a use new to this country of the great family fortunes that have been accumulated within the past half century. On economical grounds the enterprise is to be commended. Were Mr. Vanderbilt's example to be followed, as no doubt it will be, it would keep many millions of dollars in this country that now go to Europe, and it would add greatly to the interest which the United States would possess for our own people.

Empress and Beggar.

The Empress of Austria, who is making a tour in Spain, has been following the example of Haroun al Raschid, and hobnobbing with very humble folk. A few days ago Her Majesty entered a confectioner's shop in Seville, followed by a poor woman, begging. The Empress made the poor woman sit down at the table and eat cakes with her, talking freely the while.

Love's Young Dream.

Love's young dream was a very bright one, and its fulfillment will be bright, too, if the bride will remember that she is a woman, and liable to all the ills peculiar to her sex. We remind those who are suffering from any of these, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will renew the hue of youth in pale and sallow cheeks, correct irritating uterine diseases, arrest and cure ulceration and inflammation, and infuse new vitality into a wasting body. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

This Continent in History.

Illustrated American.]

Science and survey are bent on proving that this continent is by no means the raw young patch of earth early discoverers believed it. Indeed, if investigation goes on, the continent discovered by Columbus will in time prove to be the elder earth—the scene of man's first activities, if not his most impressive deeds. The mystery that perplexed the Spaniards of Cortez, the Gauls of early centuries, in their incursions upon the northern coast, have been, within the last ten years, increased by the resurrection of evidences of past peoples and industries, which seem to make these continents coeval in the appliances of civilization with the earliest occupation of Europe and Asia. Mexico and Central America has been steadily yielding evidences of what is loosely called prehistoric habitation. Implements of arts, handicraft and industry, quite as ingenious as the resurrected remnants of Pompeii and Herculaneum, are turned up all along the gulf of Mexico. The remnants on the Rio Grande and New Mexico elicit the deepest interest of the archeologists. In Texas the other day a vagrant investigator came upon a monument that fairly startles the learned world, and will result presumably in a new theory of the original settlement of the continent. A wall, twenty miles long, over fifteen feet high and equally thick, is found, running northeast and southwest, near the present prosperous town of Milano. The top level of this extraordinary structure is far below the present surface, which is made up of a thick layer of loam and the debris that accumulates over long-neglected ruins. The discoverer pronounces the wall as in every sense as solid and well built as that long-time wonder, the great granite circumvallation of Cina. Evidences remain that originally the wall was flanked at regular distances, which would indicate that this enormous structure was built by one people as a defense against another. There are evidences of inscriptions here and there on the entablatures, but the characters are in a tongue unknown to modern linguists, and until the key is discovered the ruins will serve no definite scientific ends save as proof that no part of the world is old or new so far as human presence is reckoned.

If such "finds" as this are continued wonder seekers will not be obliged to go to the east to study primitive man, and there are those living who may read the history of reconstructed peoples on this continent quite as absorbing as "Rawlinson's Nineveh" or the encyclopedic monographs upon Egypt, Persia or India. It is unfortunate that this surprising "find" didn't come in time to make it available at Chicago, where it would have supplemented marvelously the reproductions of other lands, enabling the scientists to write new volumes and distract the mind of man from the humiliating evidences Darwin accumulated on the origin of the species and the descent of man!

Champion of the British Monarch.

Springfield Republican.]

Queen Victoria has lost her champion. He died only the other day, but his son succeeds to the office. It is his duty to stand ready at all times to defend against all comers the right of the sovereign to her crown. But he only appears in public, personally or by duty, on coronation day, when, unless the sovereign dispenses with the ceremony, he must declare her formally crowned, throw down the gauntlet and defy her enemies. If the champion fails in this duty, he forfeits his estate, given the family by William the Conqueror, and sinks into middle class obscurity, for the queen's champion is not a nobleman. Yeoman and squire was Robert de Marmyon when William the Conquerer made him his champion and gave him the manner of Scrivelsby, and his descendant, who has just surrendered the office by death, was a simple justice of the peace. Queen Victoria did not call upon her champion at her coronation, nor did William IV. George IV was the last king at whose coronation the ceremony was observed, but the simple country squire who succeeds now to the championship is not all likely to be called upon to perform the duty of his office for Albert Edward.

The Kaiser's Contest With His People.

New York Herald.]

Our Berlin correspondent says he has no reason to change his opinion that the next reichstag will reject the military bill. He has been traveling a good deal and ought to be in touch with the people. The "classes" favor the government policy, but the "masses" do not.

Here is the danger to imperialism, as we have before pointed out. The men who influence the masses, like Richter and Bebel, are keen, clever and audacious. It is well known that socialism and democracy are making giant strides in the fatherland, all the more reason why Emperor William should be cautious, just and above all constitutional in his acts.

Our correspondent believes that the kaiser will make the unpopular bill a law by his ipse dixit. Then will come the tug of war on the financial question—how is the money to be raised to pay for the increase in the army?

There is no getting over the fact that the army is quite large enough for present purposes. The Grand Duke of Baden recently said that experience proved one obtains better results from the excellence of an army than from its quantity. This is another fact hard to get over.

Washington's Nearest Living Kin.

Boston Transcript, 12th.]

George Washington's nearest living kin is Mrs. Philip Barton Key, of North Carolina, now visiting Boston—a great grandniece of the Father of his Country. She is a lineal descendant of Mary, the mother of Washington, through her youngest son, Charles Washington. She is a handsome, majestic lady, and in features resembles the portraits of her distinguished relative.

A Dead Shot

right at the seat of difficulty, is accomplished by the sure and steady aim of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Don't fool around with a popgun, nor a "Flint-lock," when this reliable "Winchester" is within reach! Dr. Sage's treatment of catarrh is far superior to the ordinary, and when directions are reasonably well followed, results in a permanent cure. Don't longer be indifferent to the verified claims of this unfailing remedy. $500 is offered, in good faith, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by its proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists.

Why we Need Better Roads.

Keep little stones as well as big ones out of the road.

Teams and wagons will last longer with good roads.

How to get good roads is a good topic for Grange discussion.

A good road means big loads to and from market in less time.

Good roads add more to the culture of farms than anything else of equal cost.

A good road built is built to stay Be sure the location grade and direction are the best before hardening or macadamizing.

There is an immense amount of money wasted yearly by paying Tom, Dick and Harry for scratching the surface of dirt roads annually.

A town should own a stone crusher, and then a good road would be the result. It would cost considerable in the beginning, but the result would be lasting. The material could be had for nothing.

The principles of good roads are that larger loads can be carried with greater speed, that farmers can market their produce at whatever time they can get the best prices, without being dependent on the weather, and that they can also use the roads in wet weather during the winter and spring when they cannot plow; thus utilizing their horses when they would otherwise be idle.

In general, good roads practically shorten distances, encourage inter-communications between town and country, benefit trade, enhance the value of all adjacent properties and effect a large saving in money expended in hauling materials over bad roads.

The Washington correspondence of the Wil. Messenger says: "A Wilmington Democrat, who is here at certain periods, says that there is a feeling there that Col. F. W. Kerchner should have the customs collectorship, both because he deserves it on account of political services and sacrafices and the fact that the majority of the Democrats desire it for him. He says they seem to think that the President will take these and other facts into consideration and be guided by them in making the appointment. There is nothing new here on the subject as both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are absent.

"The general opinion here is that Mr. William L. Wilson, the brilliant scholarly West Virginian, known in North Carolina by his fine address at Wake Forest college several years ago, as well as by his eloquent advocacy of tariff reform, will be chairman of the Ways and Means committee. The best judgment is that Mr. Holman will give way to Mr. Sayer, of Texas, as chairman of the Appropriation committee, and that Mr. Bland can have his old committee, that of Coinage, Weights and Measures. The sudden candidacy of ex-Doorkeeper Hurt, of Tennessee, formerly of Mississippi, deranges the plans of some of the other candidates for doorkeeper and will probably secure him the place. He is personally popular."

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Church's Improved Alabastine,
FOR USE IN COLD WATER,
FOR PLAIN WALL COATING,
RELIEF WORK AND FRESCOING.
The latest and best material for the purpose.
For sale by
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PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

BIBLE TRUTH.
Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.
Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris, Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.
Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.
A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.
Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited. W. S. PRIOR,
5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

FRESH CANDIES,
Cakes and Crackers.
THE BEST FLOUR,
AND CHEAP AS GOOD QUALITY WILL PERMIT.
You know quality is the kind of merit we claim in our goods. Will compare with any in our line on that basis.
All are invited to inspect our Stock.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't

NOTICE.
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT
MY YARD,
WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
Finished Monuments and Tablets.
ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF
Photographic Designs.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.
Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.
Dec. 22—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 27, 1893.

SILVER AND GOLD.

As Senator Vance says, he is insane who believes that England intends to destroy her richest dependency, India, by demonetizing the only one of the money metals which the people of that dependency can use.

Gold is the money of the rich; silver, the money of the poor. England is rich, and uses gold. India is poor, and uses silver. Gold, also, is the money of Commerce; silver, the money of Agriculture. But the terms rich and poor require qualification in one or two ways. For example, the individuals of India are poor; but, when you multiply their individual poverty by their huge three hundred millions of aggregate population, the sum total is something very far from poverty. Again: an agricultural community may annually enjoy a vastly greater degree of comfort—and by comfort, we mean the things that wealth buys, that wealth which MONEY represents—than a commercial community of the same population, and yet appear on the tax books as infinitely poorer. In the city, everything that its population consumes is bought and sold, and these transactions make a large inroad upon MONEY, which is the "medium of exchange" as well as the "representative of wealth." In the country, a minimum of such transactions takes place, the consumers being largely the producers of what they consume.

Gold—that is, the use of gold as money—is the evolution of Commerce. That is to say, as the inventions of modern times have made the intercommunication of nations greater and speedier, the "medium of exchange" is required to be more mobile, that is, it is required to travel over greater distances and more frequently, than formerly. For such use gold is as much more convenient than silver as, for example, silver is than the now almost obsolete copper. In other words, gold is the last refinement of currency metals which the world has worked up to, all the way from the starting point of oxen-swapping through the subsequent refinements of shell, bone and iron currency, and the like.

But while we behold the splendid triumphs of Commerce in our day, oxen still tread out the grain in Bengal Behar, as they have been doing for four thousand years. Besides the three hundred millions of small coin users in India, there are four hundred millions more in China. Of the fifteen hundred millions of people in the world, probably ten hundred millions are small, or non coin, users. There is no likelihood that there will be any appreciable change in these facts for centuries.

Silver and gold, therefore, constitute the money of the world, whether we wish it to be so or not. That is what centuries upon centuries of the trading necessities and the commercial efforts of the world have decreed. The total amount of gold coin in the world is worth about 3500 millions of dollars, and the total amount of silver coin is worth about 2500 millions of dollars. As Senator Vance truly says, to demonetize the silver of India alone (900 millions of dollars' worth) would bankrupt half the world—to say nothing of the effect of demonetizing the whole 2500 millions, which, it will be seen, is nearly half the total money of the world.

But, we are told, "Look at England, mistress of the world's commerce, the richest and most highly civilized of the nations: England uses gold. Shall we, inhabitants of this great Republic, yield the palm to England in anything that measures civilization?" If commerce measures civilization, that is precisely what the cold facts, thanks to our Republican Chinese protectionist friends, compel us to do.

The commerce of a country is the sum of its exports and imports. Look at this table of the commerce of sundry nations, arranged in sequence according to the average amount for each inhabitant, and see what companions our proud republic lies down with in the list:

	Total in Millions of Dollars.	Per Inhabitant.
Australia,	3,700	$148
Holland,	5 000	$135
United Kingdom,	32,000	$97
Belgium,	5,000	$95
Canada,	1,600	$40
France,	14,000	$40
Scandinavia	3,000	$37
Germany,	15,000	$35
South America,	6,000	$24
United States,	10,000	$23
Egypt,	900	$18
Italy,	4,500	$16.50
Greece, Turkey, &c	1,500	$16
Austria,	5,000	$15

No, we are not yet prepared to put on the airs of a gold-bug country, With an impudence characteristic of wrong doing, and especially of the wrong doers in this instance, the very people who have caused the United States to consort with despised South America and Egypt, as in the above table, viz: the Republican party, are those who now chiefly ask us to be no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water, but to assert our right to be classed among the great commercial nations! Nature has made us a great agricultural community, and therefore a small coin using country. Nature has also made us—that is, prepared us for being—a great commercial community, and therefore a large coin using country, as well. But this part of our development has been blighted by Protection, so that, taking for example, our chief agricultural product, cotton, England, which grows no cotton, manufactures and exports four hundred millions of dollars worth annually; while we, who make nearly all the world's cotton, export something over ten millions of dollars worth of cotton manufacturers annually! Besides, four-fifths of our total exports, instead of being in manufactured goods, like those of the great commercial nations, are in raw materials—just the same as Ecuador, Egypt, and our other commercial congeners.

When the Republican kind of civilization, which has brought us down to the commercial level of South America and Egypt, shall have been replaced by Democratic civilization, we, of the Democratic South at least, will be in better mood, possibly, to talk about adopting the money of the higher civilization!

NORTH CAROLINA WILL STAND TO THE PARTY PLATFORM.

The indications are now that the whole body of our North Carolina Democratic representatives in Congress—our two Senators and eight Democratic representatives—will be found standing squarely on the Chicago platform in the coming struggle against the money power. It was said differently, a short while ago. There can be no middle ground for us, as between unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, on the one hand, and the financial demands of the Chicago platform, on the other. Nothing has occurred since the Democratic law was solemnly proclaimed at Chicago, to disturb the equilibrium of the compromise then agreed upon. The recent action of Britain in India, as far as it relates to our present course, is an evidence of our need of the safe anchorage and guidance of the party law. Fortunately, the party law, at this crisis, is almost an ideal one, following the Constitution.

North Carolinians will not believe, until they see it, that any of those who have been entrusted with their interest at Washington will violate the condition upon which they accepted their trust—viz: the plain conditions of the party platform—in return for any expedient consideration.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The New York World will not help its gold-bug cause by casting imputations upon the honesty of the Democratic Senators who take their democracy from the English undefiled of the Constitution, and not from the patois of Wall Street.

* * *

The area of the territory of the United States when the treaty of peace was made with Great Britain in 1783, was 830,000 square miles. Since then, beginning with the Louisiana purchase in 1803, 2-758,576, more than three times the original area, have been acquired. The boundaries, which originally extended only from Canada to the South Atlantic and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, now reach from the Canada line to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. This vast territory says the Wilmington Star cost the United States $88,157,489 or about one-half the amount this Government is now annually paying in pensions to men the majority of whom have no more right to a pension than they have to the pocket-book of their neighbor.

* * *

There is no use in trying to dodge the issue—the money issue, we mean. The gold-bug disloyalists of the Democratic party are going to make a clean-cut demand for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill, that is, without coupling with it the other parts of the Chicago finance compromise. Senator Vance has publicly stated that he favors carrying out every one of the Chicago finance propositions. He now states that he is opposed to carrying out one of those parts of the compromise to the exclusion of the rest. That is the meaning and effect of his present letter. Senator Vance is right. The gold-bugs whom he is resisting are wrong. It is they who propose to violate the Chicago platform, not he.

The proposition of the gold-bugs to pick out the repeal of the Sherman law as the part of the Chicago platform that suits them, and to claim to do so under the party law, is equal to the excuse of the extra-smart boy who said to the policeman who arrested him for trespassing on the grass, "Don't your placards say: 'Tread on the grass?' That's the part of the placard I like. I pay no attention to the other part."

SENATOR VANCE ON SILVER.

Reply to Mecklenburg Alliance.

Charlotte Observer.]

By last night's mail the Observer received from Senator Vance the following paper which will be read with profound interest throughout the State:

GOMBROOM, NEAR BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., July 19, 1893.

R. W. ELLIOTT, ESQ.,
Secretary Mecklenburg Co. Alliance:

SIR:—I have received a copy of the resolution of Mecklenburg Alliance, adopted at a recent meeting, urging Senators and Representatives to stand by the present silver purchasing law until some satisfactory substitute shall be adopted.

I observed this action with great pleasure, for two reasons: In the first place, it is the exercise of one of the most valuable and legitimate functions by which the Alliance can be made to subserve the interest of the farmers—the concentration of their whole influence upon the issues of the day. In view of the notorious fact of combinations among all other branches of industry and in every form of capital, I years ago urged upon our agricultural classes the importance of such organization as would enable them to make their vast but widely scattered and disjointed strength felt, promptly and efficiently, in legislation. Now, the preservation of silver as a part of our currency is one of the most vital of all the issues which our people have been called upon to decide for half a century. The enemies of silver money have displayed a wonderful sagacity in their tactics. Though scattered throughout the civilized world they have obeyed a single voice from headquarters in London. From New York the word comes down the line to all American capital and the response is immediate. What is know as the Sherman law is the only legislation on our statute books which binds us to the use of silver, and the cry is raised for its repeal under various pretences, all equally false. The banks, stock brokers, bond-holders, chambers of commerce, *et id omne genus*, clamor for its repeal and urge the calling of an extra session of Congress to assemble and sit during the dog days for that purpose. Tariff repeal, which formed the chief issue of the past campaign, is thrust to the rear and the interest of capital is placed in front, to be dealt with under the demoralizing conditions of a fraudulent panic created by capital itself and called by Mr. Ingersoll "the banker's panic."

Under these alarming circumstances I have listened, and mostly in vain, for the voice of the Farmers' Alliance sounding their opinions and wishes and of those they represent, composing fully one half of the nation, giving the feeble and vacillating among politicians to understand what they had to expect if they betrayed the people's cause on this great financial question. The action of your Alliance is the first official utterance on the subject I have seen in the State. It is time your order was bringing every atom of its influence to bear. It should use every means possible to let it be known that there is yet another and entirely different world in the fields and homes of toil, whose interests demand attention as well as that combination of money dealers, stock brokers, gamblers and speculators who assume for themselves to constitute the "business interests" of the land. The effect of this prompt and united action cannot possibly be doubted.

In the next place I was glad to read the resolutions of your Alliance, because they concurred with my own most serious convictions. Many years ago, after as thorough and impartial an examination of the question as I was capable of making, I came to the absolute conclusion that the use of silver as well as gold, on equal terms, as the bases of our currency was best for the welfare of the people of the United States. This view has governed my course in Congress. The fact that nature sometimes yielded more of one metal than of the other, thus causing a discrepancy in their intrinsic values, did not disturb me; for I learned from history that for nearly three hundred years during which a ratio between the two metals was fixed by law, the fluctuations in intrinsic value had never exceeded 3½ cent., and that soon after that law was withdrawn great and material fluctuations immediately began, which will doubtless continue so long as we treat one metal as of fixed and standard value and the other as a commodity. It is not necessary to go over all the grounds in which my conviction was founded. I simply wish to assure you that my opinions are unchanged.

Recent developments which seem to have settled so many silver advocates and made them give way to the repeal of the Sherman law, have rather strengthened me in the determination to yield nothing to the mono-metalists, whose schemes I regard as absolutely selfish and unpatriotic. The "panic," so industriously advertised, is known now to have been created by them; and will be known hereafter as the rich man's panic. The explosion of the Indian bomb is already discounted as the grasping by the government of the profits of coining silver rupees which heretofore had been reaped by British merchants. The coining will go on as largely as ever, only the Indian government will pocket the 40 per cent. gain and not the merchants. England does not dare to demonetize silver in India, which alone makes her demonetize it at home. There is not spare gold enough in the world to replace the $900,000,000 of silver in that country. The attempt to do so would brankrupt half of Christendom and England well knows it. The suggestion is pure bluff, and can only disturb a politician who holds a very weak hand. Nor have the allegations so distressingly shouted that the Sherman law was causing our gold to leave the country had any effect on me. From the beginning I knew them to be false. Gold went out because we owed it abroad and the balance of trade was against us. Shipments of wheat have turned the tide and it is now coming in. Some of our securities did come home and take off gold in payment, but this hurt nobody except speculators in them, who were fearful that the price would fall and they would lose money. But even those which did come from abroad came in consequence of the scare got up by our own capitalists. Of course foreigners believed the stories of the ruin and bankruptcy if the Sherman law was not repealed, which our own people told them.

Finally, I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that the hope of ingratiating myself with the administration in order to secure patronage at its hands, has in no sense affected my opinion of right in the premises. How far such a motive may operate in the repeal of that law I have no means of knowing. I believe, however, it will not go a great way. But let things go as they may, it shall be my earnest endeavor to do my duty in maintaining the cause of the people by preserving the character of their money and increasing its abundance.

Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

THE OBSERVER AND THE MONEY QUESTION.

A Ringing Call to Duty from Col. Waddell.

WILMINGTON, July 21, 1893.

To the Editor of the Observer:

Permit me to express the unqualified pleasure which I have experienced in reading your editorials upon "the money question." While others have discussed the expediency of adopting this or that remedy for the universal financial distress, you have been educating your readers to a proper understanding of the *causes* of it, by explaining the nature and functions of money (and the representatives of money) and pointing out to them the plain words of the Constitution granting and limiting the powers of the General Government, and of the States, in regard to it. For this you deserve the thanks of every thinking man. There never was a time when such teaching was more sadly needed than now. The longer I live the more thoroughly persuaded I am that the only hope of preserving the freedom and prosperity of the people of this country lies in a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. When they are sacrificed to the "business interest," or the "farming interest," or any other" interest," disaster and retrogression will inevitably ensue.

Let us all urge Congress to enact into law the demands—all of them—of the Chicago platform. Honor and duty require it of the Democrats, and they are the majority. If they do it, they will remain in power, and establish permanent prosperity in the country; if they do not they forfeit public confidence and invite party disaster.

It is not to be supposed that the President—who delayed accepting the nomination until he knew what the platform was, and then accepted it—will repudiate or give any uncertain utterance in regard to it, and we have a right to demand, alike from him and from every Democratic Senator and Representative, a faithful performance of those pledges.

Go on teaching the sound doctrine which you are so ably and faithfully expounding, and you will receive, as you merit, the thanks of all good citizens.

Yours truly,
A. M. WADDELL.

Bugs in the Cotton.

Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.]

Only a short time ago farmers were loud in their complaint of the Cotton Aphide; now the cry is against "a small red bug," which some say burrows into the stalk causing it to break off.

Some of these red bugs collected in cotton field around Raleigh prove to be the nine and thirteen spotted lady bugs—the insects which have so effectually riddled the cotton of Aphides. The Aphide being all devoured, the lady bugs find no more food and are starving to death, they will soon disappear. These useful little insects have done and will do no damage to the cotton. The claim that they bore in to the stalks is unfounded and is a physical impossibility, as these insects have no boring or rasping organs.

Newspapers in the cotton belt will please publish.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1893.

The old story, started in the first month of the administration, about there being a disagreement between President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as to the financial policy of the administration has been revived and given a new dress, it being stated now that the President intends to use the vacancy in the Supreme Court to get rid of Secretary Carlisle. Your correspondent can state on the authority of one who knows whereof he speaks that there isn't the slightest friction between the President and Secretary Carlisle; on the contrary, their relations have constantly grown closer as each came to fully understand the mind and disposition of the other, both having found unexpected traits in the other to admire. Secretary Carlisle rightly declines to dignify the story by denying it. It is easy to account for the reappearance of the story at this time. Exciting political news is very scarce—the calm before the storm is now on—and it was considered by the revamper of the story that Secretary Carlisle's appointment to the vacancy in the Supreme Court was possible, if not very probable, and in case he should be appointed he (the writer) could claim credit for having had exclusive advance official information, and if he wasn't appointed the story would soon be forgotten any way.

Speaking of that Supreme Court vacancy, I have just had a talk with a gentleman who is as close to President Cleveland personally as any man in the world on the rumor which has at various times connecting the name of three members of the cabinet with the vacancy. He said: "It is very easy for me to tell you why I feel certain that Mr. Cleveland will not break into his cabinet to fill that vacancy, although Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle and Attorney General Olney, all of whom have been mentioned, would either of them make a model Justice on the bench of the greatest Court in the world. But that doesn't enter into the case at all. It should be remembered that Mr. Cleveland spent about four months in selecting the members of his cabinet, and that each member was selected with special reference to the work that Mr. Cleveland expected that particular department over which he presides to do towards making his administration a success. Now then, is it a reasonable supposition that before the new machinery has fairly got to going Mr. Cleveland would even entertain the idea of changing any one of the men he had so carefully selected to another position, however much honor there might be for the individual in the change? I think not. I should much sooner expect to see the Senate invaded than the cabinet, to fill this vacancy."

Commissioner Lochren isn't worrying over the fuss that is being made because of the suspension of the pension of Justice Charles D. Long, of the Supreme Court of Michigan. He says he has no apology to make and that Judge Long in making application for his pension alleged that he was totally helpless, and that he is now drawing a salary of $7,000 a year, which shows that he is a long ways from being totally helpless, and that the case is a proper one for investigation.

Secretary Carlislie nailed another misstatement when he said that neither himself nor any official of the Treasury Department was engaged in the preparation of a tariff bill, and that neither he nor the President had ever contemplated such a thing. Treasury officials are preparing information on the subject which will be placed at the disposal of the House committee on Ways and Means when it begins work on the tariff bill.

An attempt was made to make it appear that the acting Director of the Mint had done something extraordinary in refusing to pay more than London price for silver bullion and there was for a while a lot of wild talk about bringing "the usurpation of authority" to the attention of Congress, indulged in mostly by republicans who didn't care a rap about silver but thought they saw in the incident an opportunity to embarrass the administration. The talk was stopped as suddenly as it began, for a little investigation brought out the fact that in 1878, when John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury and under the Bland act, then just gone into effect, was compelled to buy $2,000,000 worth of silver a month, for coinage, he not only refused to pay more than the London price, but when American holders of silver refused to sell at that price, he actually bought more than $5,000,000 worth of silver in London and had it shipped to the Philadelphia mint.

The Observer away from Home.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17, 1893.

I was standing in the Union Depot in a Western city a few evenings ago, where eighteen to twenty trains arrive and depart in the course of an hour, at that time of day, waiting for a friend from the Old North State, expected on "The Big Four." The bustle and confusion of incoming and outgoing trains, with passengers hurrying from one to another, the turmoil of transferring baggage, with the station master calling out at intervals the departure of the different trains, was in strange contrast to the quiet, orderly, coming and going of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley that I had been used to. I was fully aware that my "hayseed" appearance proclaimed to the world that I was a "gentleman from the country," and was somewhat on the look out for "sharpers and confidence men," when I was approached by a large, fine looking fellow, whose broad-brimmed hat, cow hide boots with his pants stuck in them, black silk handkerchief, loosely knotted over a low cut shirt, stamped him as a representative of the type of a "Texan Cow Boy." He said, "my friend, I ought to know you." "Well, I replied," walking off, "I hope your failure to do this has not caused you to lose any sleep lately." He approached me the second time, saying, "your voice and face are very familiar to me." "I'll have to give them a lecture," says I, at their age, they ought to have better manners than to be familiar with a perfect stranger, continuing I said, "let's stop this right here. You don't know me, I am from the central part of North Carolina," when he called my name, grasping my hand and told me he was Tom Culbreth, of Cedar Creek, who left there 23 years ago. I remembered him at once, and went to telling him the home news, but found he was equally as well, if not better posted than I was. He knew the People's Bank had "busted;" Jim Smith's majority over the Third party candidate at last election, that the Water Works was an assured fact, that George Burns had helped to capture the safe robbers, that John Underwood had been elected to the office of delegate to the Grand Lodge, and all other items of importance that had happened in the old town lately. He accounted for his information by saying that the "Observer" was a weekly visitant to his Texas home, and was read from its exhaustive editorials on the silver question to "how to raise turnips" on the fourth page. He was well pleased with his business, and seemed to be prosperous, dilated upon the advantages of the West for young men, but thought there was no place like the Old North State. I put a piece of Cumberland County Rosin (that I had in my pocket "for luck") under his nose and asked him if that didn't smell like "Home Sweet Home," when the train that was to bring my friend pulled in, and I lost him among the crowd.

CUMBERLAND.

South Carolina's Master.

New York Sun.]

The experiment, just set on foot by South Carolina, of a State monopoly of the liquor traffic, sharpens the public interest in the conductor of that experiment, Governor Benjamin Rodman Tillman, the most forcible personality in South Carolina politics and its absolute boss and master. The Charleston letter of an acute and accomplished correspondent, which we print this morning, reviews the career of the successful popular leader, or demagogue, and the progress of a social and political revolution which he has excited, and in which the liquor monopoly is only an episode.

There is no more interesting figure in politics at present than this broken farmer who has arrayed the white voters of a State into hostile classes, and led his homespun squads to victory over its wealth, its breeding, its education, and most of the other elements in it that make for civilization. Behind him were forces sure to unfold themselves sooner or later, but it is none the less his distinction to have plucked the right time for revolt, and to have used it most craftily and skillfully for his own purposes. It was inevitable that there should be a parting of the ways for the white men's party as soon as the pressure of the Federal bayonets was removed. For some years after 1876 there was no indication of a division, but meanwhile discontent was growing. South Carolina had never been a Democracy save in name. A group of great slave owners, planters of cotton and rice, ruled the State. With the professional classes and the rich merchants of the seaboard, they constituted a social and political aristocracy. They were not exclusive in the sense of being inhospitable to new political talent. They welcomed it, added it to their stores of defense, used it for the aggrandizement of their own caste. The talent that sprang from the people was employed in the main for the benefit of an aristocracy, and it was very cleverly employed. It was a hot headed and hair-triggered race, but it gave South Carolina a notoriety and a political power out of all proportion to her size. Never had a State so many orators, so many sophists, so many extremists profoundly impressed with their superiority. If South Carolina led the secession as she had led the nullification movement, and finally dragged the more conservative Southern States into secession, her preeminence was largely due to the fact that she was ruled by a caste secure of its position and little subject to the due notions of politics.

The war destroyed the property of the class which had been most eager for war, and left the farmer with little more and sometimes with less than the means of subsistence. The period of bayonets and carpet-bags increased the economic distress of the State, but the feeling of a common oppression kept all the respectable whites together, and gave cohesion to the old political forces. When once the State was left to itself the break-up was sure to come. The farmers, growing poorer in their badly cultivated holdings, having little of the knowledge or appliances of progressive agriculture, suffering from the chief curse of the South, the want of diversified farming, found the times hard, and set about to discover the cause or at least to find somebody on whom to lay the blame The Farmers' Alliance microbe was in the air, although it had not yet begun its ravages. Who can be sure that he has traced yellow fever or cholera of a given year to its exact source? An epidemic of hayseed political economy and revived Jack Cade comes over us often, like commercial panics, or the sprees of the periodic drunkard. In South Carolina the new movement was at first rather cognate or parallel with the Farmers' Alliance movement than directly resulting from that. It had to be carried on within the Democratic party. Later the farmer element of the Democratic party stuck the Farmers' Alliance platform into the so-called Democratic platform. That was in 1892, after Capt. Ben Tillman had been the leader of the farmers' movement for five years or more.

In estimating Tillman's policy we must remember the elements with which he had to deal. There was the old ruling class, ruling only nominally, comparatively few in numbers, but still enjoying undisputed social prestige. There were their adherents, deriving no small strength from the fear or perception that a fatal division of the Democratic party would be the result of the introduction of new issues into State politics. Most numerous of all, but not yet conscious of their power, were the small farmers in the small towns, and South Carolina is a State of small towns. These have had little or no chance of education. They know next to nothing of the world outside of their own county. They lived a lonely, vegetable existence. They were poor and discontented. Capt. Ben Tillman came and added flame and fuel to their discontent. He persuaded them that the State was ruled by a corrupt ring: that railroads, lawyers, merchants were preying on the farmer. He set the country against the city, class against class. None of his charges were ever proven, so far as we know. It was enough for his audiences that he made the charges. Fortunate in a deformity that made him uglier than ever nature intended, a "one gallus man," in homely clothes, coarse in his speech, partly by habit and breeding, more, perhaps, by design, he spoke as a farmer—and not much of a farmer, either, it seems—to audiences of farmers. He had that gift which Rufus Choate ascribed to John Quincy Adams, an unerring instinct for the jugular vein. He was full of gall and bitterness. He had creditous people to talk to and he made them believe in the most extraordinary assertions. In a short time he converted most of the farmers to the belief that they were the oppressed victims of robbers and plutocrats, and that Ben Tillman was the greatest man living. This plain speaking was not his only gift. He was a natural political machinist, an intriguer with the faculty of organization. The Alliance lodges offered a singularly effective means for powerful organization on the part of the farmers. It spite of such a bitterness of opposition as can hardly be imagined in the North, and after campaigns in which knives and revolvers and guns were often displayed, and his own life sometimes seemed a particularly bad risk, he was elected Governor; and he has been re-elected, and he is still the idol of the farmers.

To his enemies his is the most sinister of demagogic figures, a one-eyed Wilkes, a "one gallus" Gracchus in jeans. They regard him as the foe of everything that makes the State worth living in, an arrant impostor and an unconscionable liar. It must be admitted that he has a certain talent for positive assertions not well founded, but this may be the result of the oratorical temperament, although his fire seems a little artificial, and coolness of plan accompanies his hottest expression. To the farmers he is the quintessence of statesmanship, the friend of the people and the source of prosperity. Around him rages the fight, and persons who have wondered how much apparently gentle subjects as agricultural colleges and State phosphate beds should arouse whirlwinds of passion in South Carolina will wonder no longer when they know that Ben Tillman makes an offensive and unconditional fight on every subject against everybody who doesn't agree with him.

Even the liquor monopoly, as our correspondent shows, is not a sincere if mistaken attempt at State socialism, but the sudden strategy of the shrewd politician, who hopes to make votes out of it, who has the power over it and will use it to strengthen himself and to punish his enemies. Such a man has an original force not to be denied, whether you hate him, or admire him, or simply study him. The power is likely to decline, in time, of course, for he cannot fulfil the expectations of his supporters, and his very success will raise up new enemies and rivals, and intelligence and progress must beat him in the end. It will be found then probably that evil and good were mixed in him, and that the rousing to political life of a great stagnant part of the population of South Carolina was a good deed however nasty exhalations may result.

DIED.

MARTIN—On Sunday evening, July 16th, 1893, J. T. MARTIN, SR., in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Martin was a kind husband, a good father and a worthy citizen.

Constipation and *sick-headache* positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets; 50 pills 25 cts. Sold at King Bros.

Fits, dizziness, hysteria and all nervous troubles cured by Magnetic Nervine. Sold and guaranteed by King Bros.

Liberal Way of Advertising.

Make as many small English words as possible from letters contained in C—E—L—E—R—Y P—I—L—L—S, without using a letter in any one word more times than it appears in "Celery Pills." To the person sending largest list will be given a beautiful matched pair of Cream White Ponies, Gold Mounted Harness and Phayeton; a trip to the World's Fair and return for second largest list received; a Fine Upright Piano for third; a Pneumatic Bicycle for fourth; fine Gold Watch for fifth; pair Diamond Ear-rings for sixth; Parlor Organ for seventh; elegant Harp for eighth; Black Silk Dress Pattern for ninth; Music Box, Drum and Bells for tenth largest list; also 100 other valuable prizes for first 100 persons sending a list of not less than 60 words made from letters contained in "Celery Pills." Rudge's "Celery Pills" are what you require if troubled with nervousness, insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, headache, indigestion, etc. Send thirteen 2-cent stamps with list of words and try for one of our handsome prizes and receive FREE a sample package, with full particularr and list of those in your State who have won prizes to introduce this great nerve and stomach remedy, all delivered in U. S. free. Enclose thirteen U. S. 2c. stamps with list of words promptly to RUDGE CELERY PILL CO., MONTREAL, QUE., and you are sure of a first-class prize for your trouble.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuc-

RHEUMATISM

cessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. W. C. Allen

Of Atlanta, Georgia, testifies that he was afflicted with Flying Rheumatism, the intense pain going from one part of the body to another. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla he was in good health. In two months he increased from 122 to 145 pounds in weight.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

Bennett's Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY WORRELL'S)

—will be run as heretofore by—

W. A. WORRELL,

—in the same excellent manner.—

WOOL CARDED

by this Factory has always given satisfaction, and this must be our guarantee that in future we will continue to do equally as well.

Bring your Wool

to the Factory nine miles west of Fayetteville, or to A. S. HUSKE, our Agent at that place.

THOS. BENNETT.

A CROWNING TRIUMPH!

"PERFECTION" FLOUR AT $5.00 A BARREL

All other Groceries just as nice and low.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 22, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of **PILES.**—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any **CATARRH** *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the **INFLAMMATION** *and stings from* **INSECT BITES.**—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in **OPHTHALMIA.** *I like it so much for* **SORE EYES.**—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, **SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS,** *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For **BRUISES** *and* **WOUNDS** *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, **HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES,** *and* **ALL PAIN.**—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control **HEMORRHAGES** *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for **NEURALGIA,** *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing **VARICOSE VEINS.**—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings, DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.
Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

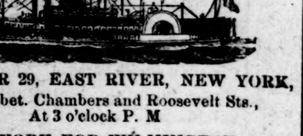
LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE..................Saturday, July 22
CROATAN..................Saturday, July 29

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN..................Saturday, July 22
PAWNEE..................Saturday, July 29

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN..................Tuesday, July 18
PAWNEE..................Tuesday, July 25

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

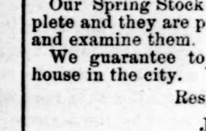
Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,



DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.29

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

3—17, 92.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................JULY 27, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. M. HALL—For Sale.
POSITIONS GUARANTEED.
W. A. HARRIS—Virginia College.
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.—Furniture.
FRANK THORNTON—Weekly Specials.
H. R. HORNE—New Crop Turnip Seeds.
DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS—Medical College of Virginia.

Don't fail to attend the game of ball, at the Park this afternoon, between our boys and Sumter's.

Mr. Roddick has been selected as Superintendent of the Water Works. He is an experienced plumber, and is well adapted to his new business.

Mr. W. P. Fife and family left Charlotte last week, Mr. Fife for Gordonsville, Va., where he will begin a meeting, and his family for Bedford Alum Springs, where they will spend the summer.

First Vice President.

Capt. J. D. McNeill, Chief of the Fire Department of this city, was elected 1st Vice President of the State Fireman's Association at Wilmington, yesterday.

The Safe Robbers Get 10 Years.

The two men who robbed McNeill's and Huffine's safes nearly two months ago, were taken before Judge Connor Tuesday, and after pleading guilty, were sentenced to 10 years each in the penitentiary.

Judge Conner.

The Hon. H. G. Conner, Judge of the Superior Court, is holding court here this week. Our people extend a cordial welcome to this able and upright jurist, who is an ornament to the bench of North Carolina.

A "Bit" of Poetry.

A war poem, "The High Tide at Gettysburg," which appears upon the first page of this issue, is published at the request of a North Carolinian, now resident in New York.

Absent for Half a Century.

We had a pleasant call to-day from Mr. Alexander Cameron, a native of Cumberland who went to Texas in 1848, and has returned to his old home for a few days' visit. Before returning to Texas, Mr. Cameron will visit Asheville and the other mountain resorts in his native State. Mr. Cameron, we are glad to know, has prospered in his adopted home, which is Greenville, Texas.

The following officers were duly installed for Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., by Past Grand W. J. McNaughton:

C. E. Pearce, N. G.
H. E. Sheetz, V. G.
W. D. Gaster, Rec. Sec.
H. R. Novitzky, Fi. Sec.
H. R. Horne, Treas.
H. R. Horne, R. S. N. G.
W. J. Boone, L. S. N. G.
H. L. Hall, R. S. V. G.
A. H. Watson, L. S. V. G.
W. H. Spears, Warden.
O. J. Jackson, Con.
W. N. Reid, R. S. S.
J. L. Tatum, L. S. S.
J. A. Barnes, I. G.

"Camp Willie."

Quite a large party visited Camp Willie, at Bolton Springs, Tuesday night, and were given an elegant supper by the young men in camp there for the summer. Music, dancing, base ball, etc., were indulged in by moonlight. Bolton Springs is a popular resort, and is fast becoming the chief summer attraction for this section. The water is excellent, and is considered the finest tonic water in the South. The springs are situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by high hills covered by magnificent pines, which fill the air with their health dealing odors.

$10.00 REWARD.

For nearly a year past a systematic robbery of papers from this office has been going on. As there can be no other object than to sell them to transient readers who have no reason to suspect that they were obtained dishonestly, we appeal to the public to assist us in finding the guilty party or parties. THIS THE PUBLIC CAN DO BY REPORTING ANY CASE IN WHICH A COPY OF THE OBSERVER IS OFFERED FOR SALE OUTSIDE OF THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

Copies of the Observer can be had by non-subscribers, or by subscribers in excess of the number regularly subscribed for, ONLY AT THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

The above reward ($10.00) will be paid to any one who will furnish information sufficient to convict a person or persons of offering a copy of the Observer for sale, or of selling a copy of the Observer, outside of the Observer office.

Died.

It is with painful regret that we announce the death of Mr. Dougald A. McDuffie, familiarly known as "Bruce," which occurred at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Vann, on Saturday morning last just after the hour of midnight, after three long months of intense suffering from Acute Rheumatism. "Bruce" had just crossed the threshold of young manhood, and died during his preparation for his chosen life profession, the practice of medicine. His life was full of promise for future usefulness, and his early death was an especially sad disappointment to the hopes and ambition of his devoted brothers and sisters. He was the youngest of ten children. Death has peculiarly afflicted this family within the past 16 months—they have borne to the grave their mother, their much beloved uncle, Rev. Dr. F. H. Ivey, and their youngest brother. May God in his providence bless and preserve the surviving nine.

The Military Academy.

Realizing that it is the province of a live newspaper to furnish its readers not only the latest news, but also information on all matters in which they are interested, we were led to call at the La Fayette Military Academy for the purpose of gleaning some particulars respecting it, and we found a corps of workmen busily engaged in putting the building in complete and perfect condition for the opening of the school in September.

We were met by Major J. W. Yerex, Commandant and Superintendent, who, in his usual affable manner, showed us through the buildings and furnished us with such items as would be of general interest.

Already letters of inquiry are coming in from all sections of the South, many of the writers stating it to be their intention to be here at the opening of the school, for the purpose of entering for the session. People living within a radius of twenty or thirty miles of the city are calling every day and making arrangements for sending one boy or more.

We are glad to be able to say that the faculty seems to be a very strong one, consisting of gentlemen of broad and thorough scholarship, and that each member of it is a specialist in some particular department of study.

J. M. Weatherly, A. M., is widely and favorably known as one of the most competent and successful educators in the State. His specialties are the Languages and the higher Mathematics. He has had considerable experience in institute work, and is thoroughly at home in either Normal or Collegiate department.

Capt. J. B. McFarland, Assistant Commandant, is a fine scholar, and a general favorite with cadets. At present he is a member of the staff of the Adjutant General of Mississippi.

Assistant Commandant, Capt. H. L. Murphy, has made for himself an enviable reputation wherever he has taught. He is well up in military tactics, and is considered a fine disciplinarian.

Geo. B. Hadley, A. B., who has charge of the preparatory department—a department for which he is eminently qualified, is a very promising young man—a graduate of Westminster College, Maryland, and has been teaching in this State for the past two years, giving entire satisfaction in the school where he was Superintendent. In the preparatory department Mr. Hadley is undoubtedly the "right man in the right place."

The Musical Director, Mr. H. R. Novitzky, needs no words of commendation from us. He is a post graduate of Leipzig, Germany, and his connection with the school ought to make the department of music very popular. The Academy Band, with Mr. Novitzky as instructor will be a very popular feature of the school.

J. A. Faison, M. D., Lecturer on Hygiene and kindred subjects is a graduate of Virginia University. He was for two years practising physician in Charity Hospital, Jersey City, and for some time he was Assistant Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railway. Although he has been here, in this city, but a short time, he has already become popular, and is succeeding in establishing a fine practice.

Fayetteville is certainly to be congratulated upon the opening of such an admirable institution of learning, and we trust that the unanimity with which the citizens have welcomed the establishment of this school in our midst, will continue to characterize them in the future, and that their appreciation of a first-class High Grade School will be shown in the large patronage which it receives.

It is now quite evident that at least five or six States will be represented the first session. Fayetteville must not undervalue advantages which others appreciate. We hope to see the fine commodious buildings crowded with cadets.

The Steamboat Captains.

The Wilmington Star in commenting on our article about Capt. Garrason and other steam boat captains says:

And the Observer might have added to the list of old-timers Capt. John Stedman, *facile princeps* during his day, who was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Magnolia, as she moved off from the landing at Whitehall, several years before the late war. Sam. Skinner, too, is worthy to be named with the best, and Irving Robinson, now the quiet but accommodating and efficient Captain of the Cape Fear.

Those were "good old times" on the Cape Fear river twenty-five to thirty years ago. Often have we left Wilmington for Fayetteville on the Hurt or the Murchison with thirty to forty cabin passengers and as many on deck—the latter usually the "jolly raftsmen" who had sold their timber and were returning home with their well filled wallets. And the cabin fare in those days was six dollars, too. But that other fare—that which lured on to that saloon with its savory odors—so elegant, so substantial and so abundant! It was a "cold day," too, when the commanders of the fine river craft of those days failed to show a proper understanding of the proposition, "give and take"—say, whiskey toddies and brandy straights. But it makes us feel old to wander back in memory to those good old days, and we sigh because they can never return.

A Tar Heel in Georgia.

It is with pleasure that we note the prosperity attending Mr. Warren Smith, formerly of Fayetteville, and now residing in Athens, Ga. The "Daily Banner," of that city, has the following to say of the firm of W. C. Wingfield & Co., one of Athen's most properous and energetic firms of which Mr. Smith is a member:

This firm is composed of Mr. Warren J. Smith, who has charge of Dr. Lyndon's drug store, and Mr. W. C. Wingfield. They have been and are now conducting a very successful grocery business, corner Lumpkin and Washington streets, and have recently opened up a thriving business at 601 Prince avenue. They carry a large stock of goods at each place and are bound to do an immense business this fall. At the present time their trade is good at both establishments. No fancy prices are charged and a good line of pure and desirable goods are always on hand.

Mr. G. K. Grantham and wife, of Dunn, were the guests of Mr. Bizzell last Sunday at his charming home in the country near this city.

Fayetteville vs. Rocky Mount.

Again our boys won on Tuesday by a score of 11 to 1. Unfortunately a heavy cloud hung over the diamond the entire evening, and in a measure hurried the game and made the spectators restless and uneasy, for fear the game would be called before the end of fifth innings.

Lanier went to the bat for Fayetteville first, and made base hit over second; Jones followed and was hit by ball, forcing Lanier to second. Dunn came next and made a beautiful hit to centre which was caught by Daniels. Stafford then came to the bat, batted the ball over centre field fence, making home run and bringing in both Lanier and Jones. This hit of Stafford's practically won the game, our team scoring 4 runs on 1st enning. Stafford won the prize of $10 for that beautiful feat.

Up to the 4th inning Rocky Mount was shut out, making 1 run in the 4th innings by errors made on first and third base. Smith was batted heavily and continuously for several innings; while Jones was hit only a few times during the game; Dunn made a beautiful stop at third; Lanier played short as usual, fine, and Devan held his own on first. Robinson, our new centre fielder, bats well and plays great ball, although in Tuesday's game he had no chance to show his ability as a fielder. He is well known as the best fielder in the State. Aldred played well in right field, catching a beautiful ball in the fifth ennings.

The following is the official, but not a complete score:

FAYETTEVILLE,									
Lanier, S. S.,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, P.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn, 3rd B.,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stafford, C.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, C. F.,	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pemberton, 2nd B.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devin, 1st B.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slocomb, L. F.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Aldred, R. F.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ROCKY MOUNT,									
Smith, P.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steinmetz, 2nd B.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, L. F.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oldham, C.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason, 3rd B.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daniels,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gregory, R. F.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, S. S.,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Young, 1st Base,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Struck out by Jones 11; by Smith 4.

Mr. Graverly, of the Rocky Mount team, learned on his arrival in this city yesterday of the defeat of his team on Tuesday. He could not account for it, and so with the entire strength of his team to assist him he at last found what he thought was an excuse for getting worsted, and sighted a loop hole that he and his team all squeezed into. After consulting the dictionary he very quaintly called the game an Exhibition game, and refused to play the second game which should have taken place yesterday unless Tuesday's game should be counted out, and not in the series. In only one sense the word exhibition applies to the game on Tuesday viz: A game where a very poor exhibition of ball playing was given the public, and grand stand on the part of Rocky Mount. Our boys played well, (played ball), out batted them, out runned them, a fair beat, done honestly and squarely. We regret that our boys did not have an opportunity yesterday to show the people again that they were without doubt the champion team of the State. We can only say one thing of Rocky Mount, they came, they saw, and knew they could not conquer. We hope Florence will be on the alert and find some other name for the games played there with Rocky Mount than exhibition games, if Rocky Mount should be out played on their diamond.

A Curious Discovery.

The Raleigh News and Observer says:

Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, who lives near Fayetteville, has lately dug a well on his place, 60 feet deep. Nearly all of the way down the well was in clay, but a stratum of gravel was found at the bottom, with a plenty of good water. In the gravel he found a part of a log of wood, petrified in part and partially converted into coal, of the variety knowh as lignite. The petrified part was thickly encrusted with crystals of iron pyrite, while the lignite had enclosures of what appeared to be pine rosin. This rosin will melt and blaze on the application of a match and gives the characteristic odor of turpentine when burning.

How many years it required for this pine log to become buried under sixty feet of drift is a question for geologists to speculate on. Mr. Broadfoot reports also, on the same plantation, two depressions or shallow basins, some twenty-five acres each, without any outlet for water. They have both been drained by sinking a well at the lowest part of each basin. Through these wells the surface water reaches a porous stratum of gravel and escapes, leaving the basins in a good condition for crops. The outer rim of the basin is, in both cases, very sandy and poor.

The specimens referred to above have been deposited in the State Museum.

Upset and a Serious Accident the Result.

His many friends will be pained to hear of the serious accident that befell Mr. Absolam Marsh who lives at Cedar Creek. He is an uncle of Dr. J. H. Marsh, of our city, a venerable gentleman, being an octogenarian and a veteran of the Mexican war. He was driving in company with his wife, a few days ago, when the mule became fractious and upset them. Mr. Marsh's leg was severely broken and crushed. Amputation was necessary, but because of the extreme age of the patient his physicians thought it wise to forego the operation.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

On account of the above the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. authorizes the sale of round trip tickets to Chicago, Ill., at the following rates: Greensboro, $20.60; Fayetteville, $25.40; Maxton, $27.20; Sanford, $23.65; Wilmington, $27.90. Tickets to be sold daily from July 26th, 1893, to October 27th, 1893; final limit fifteen days including date of sale. Continuous passage in each direction, going and returning via same route.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

People and their Movements.

Miss Annie Ellison is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Kattie McMillan, of Cromartie, is in the city.

Mrs. M. H. Strange is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Annie Band, of Philadelphia, is visiting in the city.

Miss Mamie Mitchell, of Albany, N. Y., is visiting in the city.

Mr. T. D. Stewart, of Dunn, spent Sunday last in Fayetteville.

Miss Mary Miller is visiting Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot on Dick street.

Mrs. McKimmon, of Raleigh, is the guest of Mr. W. L. Hawley.

Mr. T. F. Moore has opened a book store at the old W. G. Clark stand.

Miss Dora Hawley is visiting Mr. McKinnon's family at Maxton.

Mr. Jno. H. Robinson has opened a furniture store at LaFar's old stand.

Mr. Chas. B. Mallett, of Wilmington, is visiting his sisters on Rowan street.

Mr. J. D. McIver, of Rocky Mount, came down with the B. B. boys on Tuesday.

Miss Florence Smith, after a delightful visit in Athens, Ga., has returned home.

Mr. Alex. Tillinghast, of Raleigh, is visiting his uncle, Mr. W. N. Tillinghast.

Mrs. Mamie Crumpler, of Cumberland county, was in the city shopping yesterday.

Mrs. W. H. Hawley, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting her father, Gen. Brady, at Oakdale.

Mrs. Willie Jones, of Goldboro, is visiting her uncle, Col. Broadfoot, on Haymount.

J. B. Douglass, popular salesman of H. W. Rountree, Richmond, Va., was with us yesterday.

Hugh McAlister, of Lumberton, N. C., is visiting Mr. Jno. McKethan, on Cool Spring Avenue.

Mr. F. R. Rose and his wife returned home Saturday after an extended trip North and West.

Dr. G. B. Patterson and family are to leave on the 31st inst., for Red Springs, to be gone for a week.

Col. Walker Taylor, of Wilmington, spent Sunday in this city, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter.

Mr. D. J. Kennedy after a pleasant sojourn of several weeks among relatives and friends, left to-day for Bessemer, Ala.

Who is He?

The Winston correspondent of the Charlotte Observer of July 18th, says:

A party of three were in Winston this week en route for the World's Fair on foot. One of the number was named Smith, who claimed to hail from Salisbury; the second Brawley, from near Statesville, and the third a young man about 16 years old of Fayetteville. The three met in Lexington Monday morning. The trip is evidently to be one of economy. They spent the night here in a box car and left Tuesday morning about 5 o'clock. The boy said he proposed to beat the freight trains for every mile that he could.

Oxford Female Seminary—Oxford, N. C.

This prosperous and progressive school will open its next session on August 30th, 1893, and the prospects for an increased patronage are very bright.

Besides doing the most thorough work in the Literary Department, and furnishing exceptional facilities in Music and in Art, it has an Industrial Department that supplies the needs of the times. In this are taught Book Keeping, Type Writing, Stenography and Dress Cutting and Fitting.

Much attention has always been given to Physical Culture.

A lady, whose hair came out with every combing, was induced to give Ayer's Hair Vigor a faithful trial. She did so, and not only was the loss of hair checked, but a new and vigorous growth soon succeeded that which has gone.

Our Country Friends can dispose of their Melons at Mr. Huske's Grocery. Mr. Huske is making extensive shipments of water melons.

The value of a good name was well exemplified the other day, when a man asked one of our druggists for a bottle of Sarsaparilla. "Whose?" inquired the clerk. "Whose? why, Ayer's, of course. Ye don't suppose I am going to run any risks with Hannah, do ye?"

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

From Governor Jones of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 3rd, 1893—"I have a large family, and have long since learned to use Pond's Extract with comfort and satisfaction. THOS. G. JONES."

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

No bad results from taking Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets, while the cure is permanent. Drunkenness, Tobacco and Opium habit positively cured.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Johnson's Orental Soap imparts a delicate odor and leaves the skin soft and velvety. Sold by King Bros.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Japanese Pile Cure is an unfailing cure for every kind and stage of the disease. Guaranteed by King Bros.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

NEW CROP
Turnip Seeds.
—FROM—
Peter Henderson & Co.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED BY
H. R. HORNE.
7—27—93 tf

FOR SALE.

Invest your money where it will be safe, by buying that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND from M. M. Hall near Roseboro on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,

CONTAINING 157 ACRES

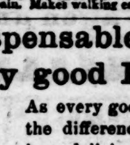
more or less. For furtther information apply to M. M. HALL, Roseboro, N. C.
7—27—93

POSITIONS GUARANTEED,

Money can be deposted in bank, for tuition, until position is secured. Send for 80 page catalogue of Draughon's Consolidated Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. All commercial branches taught. No vacation. Enter anytime. *(Mention this paper.)*
7—27—93

Virginia College.
For Young Ladies, Roanoke, Va.

Opens September 14th, 1893. A beautiful and attractive College home. New buildings, among the finest in the South. Modern improvements. New Pianos and furniture. Campus ten acres, magnificent mountain scenery; in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Advantages in Music and Art unexcelled. For Catalogue address the President.
W. A. HARRIS, D. D., Roanoke, Va.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef
7—27—93 4w

The Third Grand Annual EXCURSION

OVER THE NEW ROUTE VIA CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY AND R. & D. R. R.

To Washington, D. C.,

FROM WILMINGTON, FAYETTEVILLE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Monday, July 31st, 1893.

This train, consisting of fine first-class coaches, will leave Wilmington 4:30 P. M. and Fayetteville 7:30 P. M., passing through

Greensboro, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Alexandria, and over the battle-fields of Gordonsville, Bristow Station, Bull Run, etc., in full view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Train will arrive in Washington at 12 noon, August 1st.

Returning, leave Washington (Penn. depot) at 4:30 P. M. Saturday, August 5th.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL, WITH SPECIAL CARS FOR OUR WHITE FRIENDS.

Frank Williston will give his undivided attention to looking after the comfort of the ladies.

PURCHASE TICKETS OF THE AGENT OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ONLY $7.00.

Respectfully,
F. P. WILLISTON,
ELIJAH LANE,
Managers, Wilmington, N. C.
7—20—93 2t

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

-FRANK THORNTON'S-
WEEKLY SPECIALS.

THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

Only the best material used in their manufacture; are carefully stitched like custom made shirts; the button holes are carefully worked by hand, thereby wearing much longer than the machine-made ones now generally used. They can be had in various sleeve lengths, thereby in most cases save the expense and delay of special orders. To avoid imposition see that the Pearl Shirt has "Pearl" stamped thereon. We are sole agents for them at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

LANGDON AND BATCHELLER'S GENUINE THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS—BEST ON EARTH.

We are sole agents for those Celebrated Corsets, and keep a full line on hand all the time in all sizes and lengths. If you wear one of Thomson's Corsets you will have no other. We keep them at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

DO YOU USE TOWELS?

We have received one big job lot of Towels which we will sell at 25 per cent. less than regular price. We show them in Linen Huck, Turkish Bath and Fancy Effects at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

HAVE YOU? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

We have just received two car loads of Trunks direct from the manufacturers. Our line is complete. We show them in the Rountree Patent Roller Tray and other popular makes, as well as the Standard Trunk your grandmother used to use. If you havn't bought, why not? Prices guaranteed at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

DO YOU WEAR NIGHT SHIRTS?

We have just received a very liberal assortment of gentlemen's rightly-made Night Shirts. These goods are nicely made and extra long. We show them in all styles and sizes at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

LINEN BUGGY ROBES AT 64c.

Our line of Buggy Robes is very complete, embracing all the latest effects in Robes for summer use. We have placed on special sale a very nice Robe, worth $1.00, which we will sell for 64c. at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

"BAY STATE SHOES."

We have on hand a large lot of these Celebrated Shoes which we will close out at greatly reduced prices, at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

"ZIEGLER'S BROS. FINE SHOES."

You all know what the old reliable Ziegler Bro.'s Shoes are. We have been selling them for years and they always give perfect satisfaction. Be sure that "Ziegler Brothers" name is on every pair you buy. Beware of imitations. All sizes and styles at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

STYLISH ETON SUITS.

We have the goods for them. We have just received a very liberal assortment of Serges, Flannels, Whip-cords, in all colors for Eton Suits. Prices guaranteed at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

PARAGON RIBBED UMBRELLAS.

We have the proper thing in Umbrellas. We can show the most complete line ever brought to the city, embracing all the new novelties in steel staffs, patented clasps and paragon ribs. Prices guaranteed at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

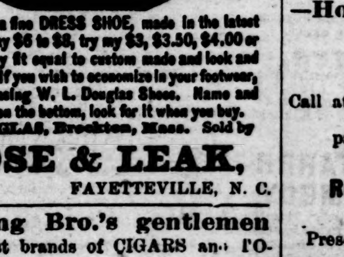
IN OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We make this department a special feature of our business. We keep always on hand a full assortment of the Celebrated Louis Hermsdorf's Y. S. F. Hosiery. We have them in all styles and sizes; the fast black guaranteed at
FRANK W. THORNTON'S.
7—27—93

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND SEE MY STOCK
--BEFORE YOY BUY.--
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
Nice New Line of Goods.
OAK,
WALNUT
—AND—
POPLAR
SUITS.
Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mattresses, Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.
Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Medical College of Virginia,
Richmond Virginia. Cor. Mashall and College Streets.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 26th, 1893, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of the Puerperal state. 7—27—93 3m

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Advanced, thorough, select. Unsurpassed advantages in all departments. Three M. A. graduates in literary faculty. Musical Director, a full graduate of Leipsic. Assistant a graduate of Berlin Conservatory. Art department unrivalled. Why send out of the State when superior advantages can be obtained here at less cost? For catalogue, address
JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A. (of Univ. of Va.)

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF
Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to **Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.**

If there is any one who has not used our
ALBEMARLE FLOUR,
do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c.; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2.00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

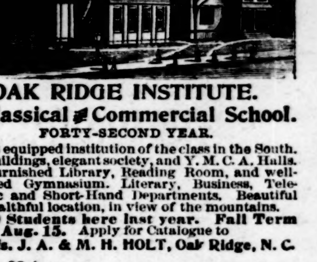
G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
5—18—93

KING BROS.,
Prescription Druggists,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any **Regular Practicing Physician.**

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

EDUCATIONAL.



OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.
A Classical & Commercial School.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

Best equipped institution of the class in the South. Fine buildings, elegant society, and Y. M. C. A. Halls. Well-furnished Library, Reading Room, and well-equipped Gymnasium. Literary, Business, Telegraphic and Short-Hand Departments. Beautiful and healthful location, in view of the mountains. **250 Students here last year. Fall Term opens Aug. 15.** Apply for Catalogue to **Profs. J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Oak Ridge, N. C.**
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To Fight for Revison.

Representative Bynum, of Indiana, says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, will take a leading position in the fight over the revision of the rules of the House. I had a long talk with him tonight. He said:—"The reformation of the rules is so simple and easy that I am surprised that the matter is spoken of as one requiring grave consideration. The whole trouble is in Clause 5 of Rule 16, which reads as follows:—

A motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, a motion to adjourn and to take a recess shall always be in order.

"Ever since Mr. Blaine, during the contest over the 'Force bill,' held that the motions 'To take a recess' and 'To fix a day to which the House should adjourn,' were the transaction of business and could be alternated with the motion to adjourn without limit, this rule has been used to obstruct business. It can be used by one member, because under it he can put before the House and have pending at one time seven privileged motions, six of which are in the nature of the transaction of business. Not only can one member under this rule block all legislative proceeding, but the method is so simple and so easy that members who are unable to do anything else can readily make a reputation as obstructionists.

"The provisions of this rule have been used to force the House to bring before it certain measures which one or two members wanted considered to the exclusion of all others. This was notably the case when General Weaver held the House during the Fiftieth Congress for more than a week until the Speaker had to agree to bring in a special order fixing a day for the consideration of the Oklahoma bill. First a motion if made to take a recess; then two amendments are proposed; pending these a motion to adjourn, and pending all a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, with two amendments, are made. Now under this rule these motions are all privileged, but must be put in the inverse order in which they have been made. After six votes have been taken and but the single motion to make a recess is pending, before the vote is taken upon that, the same motions with slight changes as to time can be again piled up and thus some one or more of them kept constantly before the House.

THE HOUSE WAS POWERLESS.

"The trouble in the Fiftieth Congress was that the provisions of this rule could be used against a proposition to amend the rules and the House was utterly powerless to extricate itself. The only change made during the last Congress was the insertion of a modification of clause 51 of rule 11, so that the motions to fix a day to which the House should adjourn and to take a recess could not be interposed as against a report from the Committee on Rules.

"In the Fiftieth Congress the House adopted a set of rules which enabled one member to block legislation and was helpless to change them; in the Fifty-second the House adopted a set of rules that enabled one member to block legislation, but provided a way by which the Committee on Rules might give the House an opportunity to release itself. In one the House was at the mercy of three members, a majority of the Committee on Rules.

"All that is necessary to put an end to this ridiculous mode of obstructing is to strike from clause 5 the motions 'to fix a day on which the House shall adjourn' and 'to take a recess,' and leave nothing but the motion to adjourn as a privileged one."

The World's Cotton Report.

New York World.

Next to grain, cotton is the most important of our field crops, furnishing as it does not only the raw material for our own manufactures, but one of the largest items in our exports.

At this season full and exact information as to the area and condition of the crop is very earnestly desired. The latest Government report was issued in the middle of June and represented the conditions of June 1. The next Government report will be issued a week hence and will represent the facts of a week ago. The facts have been collected by telegraph from 300 centres of information in the cotton country. They have been gathered by expert and trustworthy observers.

The reports show:

1. That the acreage in cotton is somewhat greater than last year.

2. That except in a few favored localities the condition of the crop is not promising.

The weather at planting-time was unfavorable, so that the "stand" is generally poor. There has been too much rain and too much cool weather since, so that the crop is backward by ten days or two weeks, and in some parts of the South insects are working a good deal of harm,

The lateness of the crop is an especially serious matter. It will shorten the period of most favorable picking—namely, from the time when the bolls first open until frost kills and crisps the leaves, which forbids the further development of the staple and lowers the quality of that already developed.

As to the total extent of the yield much will depend upon future weather and particularly upon the time of the first heavy frosts. But the present prospect is that the crop will be smaller than that of last year, the reduction possibly amounting to one-fourth.

It is not certain that this will be a disadvantage to the cotton-growers. The price of cotton has been so low as to suggest over-production, and the shorter crop may bring as much money as the heavier yield of last year did, with less expense.

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Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

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During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

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If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

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B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DORSEY FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
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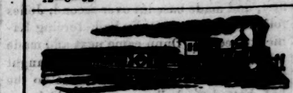

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 25th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:11 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:06 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:15 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:41 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:36 "
Leave Maxton,	8:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	9:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

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AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
				P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Leave Wilson..	2 30	11 30	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma..				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		9 05

				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 30			7 0		
Leave Goldboro.	3 20			7 47		
Leave Magnolia.	4 33			8 57		
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15			10 40		
	P. M.			A. M.		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma..				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 25		12 50

	No. 14 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson..	1 10	11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
			P. M.	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35	
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Trains leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Raleigh 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 3:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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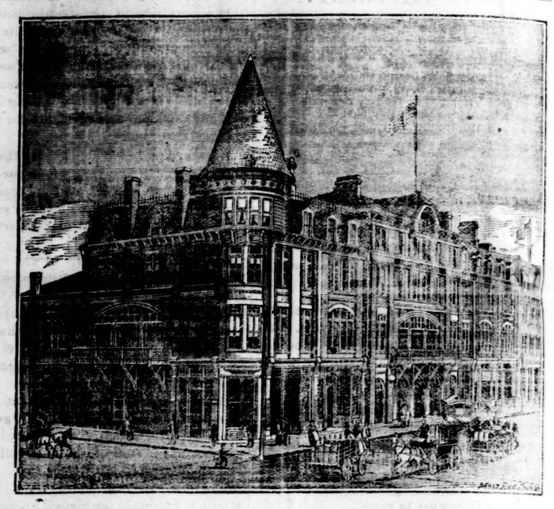

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10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
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